

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Published by A. B. Claxton & Co., at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

VOL. VI.—No. 24.] WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838. [WHOLE No. 160.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented from the War Department, in pursuance of a Senate resolution of March 30th, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject of money allowed to the Indians. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT HOUSE SYSTEM.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred two Senate resolutions relating to light houses, made a report on the subject, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIVES gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to reorganize the Marine Corps.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Mr. RIVES introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, proposing a reorganization of the United States Marine Corps.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. WRIGHT reported the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting and submitting to Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, commendatory of certain stipulations in relation to the indemnity and removal to the west of the Mississippi of the remaining Cherokee Indians; which proposed stipulations originated in a correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Cherokee Delegation now in Washington, and of which the principal were the granting of two years for the completion of the removal, and an additional sum of money for indemnity and remuneration.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. KING, CLAY of Ala., STRANGE, GRUNDY, LUMPKIN, CUTHEBERT, WEBSTER, PRESTON, and CALHOUN participated.

Mr. CALHOUN spoke in favor of referring the document to a committee, with a view to the disposal of it in the most satisfactory manner to all parties.

After a few remarks by Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, and Mr. CUTHEBERT, the document was laid on the table.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the President's message and the communication of the Secretary of War, on the subject of delaying, for two years, the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and of making further provision for their removal, and for indemnities to be made to them, was taken up, and after some remarks by Mr. WHITE and Mr. SEVIERA, it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Secretary of War was required to inform the Senate whether any answer had been given by the Cherokee delegation to the propositions contained in his communication on the subject of the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and, if so, to transmit to the Senate a copy of such answer.

On Motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the naval service for 1838.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to amend it by striking out the appropriation for the exploring expedition.

This motion occasioned a debate by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, WRIGIT, RIVES, NILES, PRESTON and DAVIS, who gave way on the suggestion of Mr. WEBSTER, and the action on the bill was suspended by consent, with a view to obtain better information in regard to the command by a lieutenant of a vessel rated at twenty guns, there being, apparently, an express law against it.

The Senate adjourned, after an Executive session.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

The Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service of the U. States for the year 1838.

The question being on the motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN to amend the bill by striking out the items for the exploring expedition.

After some little discussion the question was taken, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 13, nays 27.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

A report was received from the Secretary of War, stating that no answer had been received to his proposition to the Cherokees; but that Ross and others of the delegation had acquiesced in the proposed arrangement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer the following resolutions, which were received:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished, for the information of this House, the names of Topographical and Assistant Topographical Engineers who, during any time in 1837, have been employed on civil works of internal improvement; distinguishing first such works as may be required to be executed by the General Government, pursuant to acts of Congress; second, such civil works as may be prosecuted by the State Governments, or under the authority of incorporated companies, specifying under each class the description and location of each particular work.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished, for the information of this House, a statement in such form as will exhibit at one view the sums expended in 1837 on the several objects of internal improvement, specifying the description, use, and location of each work; in what State or Territory situated; the amount expended on each object; the name of the officer, superintendent, or agent employed; the amount of compensation of every description allowed him; whether an officer of any corps of the army, or a civilian; if the latter, specify his profession and avocation, and when employed by the Government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished, for the information of this House, the names of the Topographical Engineers who have been serving with the army in Florida during the recent campaign. Also, the names of such officers of that corps as may have been employed, or are intended to be employed, in the ensuing season, on any civil works of internal improvement, specifying the description and location of each work; distinguishing, also, such as may be under the direction of the General Government from those prosecuted by the States or by incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished, for the information of this House, the names of all Civil Engineers and superintendents or agents now employed, or intended to be employed in 1838, on civil works of internal improvement of any kind whatever, specifying the description and location of each work, and in what State or Territory situated; the amount contemplated to be expended on each object; the amount or rate of compensation allowed, or to be allowed, to each civil engineer, superintendent, or agent; and if compensation be allowed at this time, state when the pay commenced, the funds from which drawn, and whether the rates be a per diem or a per annum.

The resolutions, under the rule, lie over one day for consideration.

On motion of Mr. MCKAY,

Resolved, That the map of the seat of war in Florida, prepared in the Topographical Bureau, be reduced, and printed for the use of Congress.

Mr. WAGENER, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, accompanied with a report; referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the bill and report ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINCOLN moved to print 20,000 extra copies; which motion lies over.

Mr. PAYNTER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

reported a bill making an appropriation for the building of a dry dock at Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

A motion, in the shape of a report, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to print 1,500 copies of the report of the Secretary of War, upon the survey of the Alleghany river, was first in order upon the Speaker's table.

Mr. BEATTY moved to amend, by adding 1,500 more, so as to read 3,000.

The motion to print 3,000 extra copies prevailed, without a division.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

The CHAIR laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the resolution of the House of the 31st of March last, calling for the names of all pension agents, the authority by which such agents were appointed, copies of commissions issued to such agents, &c.

It appears, by the said report, that there was, at the time of the last settlement with the several agents for paying navy pensions, an unexpended balance of \$103,653 47 remaining in their hands. Settlements have been made with all of them, except one or two, since the commencement of the present year.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved that the committee be discharged from the petition of Captain Ephraim Shaler and others, officers and soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, for land, as a remuneration for their services, and that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. SOUTHGATE presented the following, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That ten thousand copies of the report and bill reported by the Committee on the Militia be printed.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Mr. CUSHMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual relief of the distressed seamen of the United States in foreign countries. It was read twice, referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BELL, a number of communications from the War Department, relative to the losses sustained by the emigrating Creek and other Indians, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CAMBRELENG alluded to the great amount of unpaid drafts for expenses incurred by the Florida War, and hoped the House would go into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill for that object. A motion to that effect was negatived. Mr. C. then gave notice that he would call for its consideration on Monday next.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. CAMBRELENG laid before the House a communication from the acting Secretary of War, enclosing several communications from the acting Quartermaster General, showing the pressing want of the appropriation for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, in order to carry on with efficiency the military operations concerted, and those now in progress. Among these was a letter from the acting Quartermaster General, under date of April 25, 1838, which says:

"I have not been able to make a single remittance of any consequence for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the last ten weeks, though the expenditures through this Department have heretofore averaged full three hundred thousand dollars."

Another letter from the same officer, dated May 15th, 1838, says:

"I regret very much that it was deemed advisable to propose the appropriation in the same minute detail which was attempted in the estimate, instead of embracing all the objects of supply, and services due from the Quartermaster's Department, in the same amount, under one general head. While I am quite sure that the aggregate called for is not more than will be required, some of the items will, no doubt, fall short, and others exceed, the wants of the service, since it is impossible to estimate the expenditures for armies engaged in active operations in the field, under each separate head, with sufficient accuracy for detailed appropriations. In that enactment inconvenience will be experienced, unless power be vested in the Executive to transfer from one item to another, which I would respectfully suggest, if the present form of the bill be retained. I would also

suggest the following modifications of the several items, without affecting the aggregate amount:

1st. For forage, say	\$400,000
2d. For freight, or transportation of supplies to the places of operation,	350,000
3d. For wagons, carts, &c.,	150,000
4th. For transportation of supplies from the depots to the points of consumption,	700,000
5th. For hire of mechanics, laborers, drivers, &c.,	250,000
6th. For transportation, &c. of volunteers,	100,000
7th. For miscellaneous and contingent charges,	750,000
8th. For drafts and arrearages,	1,048,000

Total corresponding with the estimate of the 17th of March, and the bill No. 676 of the House of Representatives, \$3,748,600"

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, to take up the Florida Appropriation Bill.

Mr. EVERETT objected to going into Committee at present, as he wished to propose an amendment to the Florida Bill.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved the suspension of the rules, and the question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HOWARD in the Chair,) and took up the bill making appropriations for the Florida war. The subject was discussed at length by Messrs. CAMBRELENG and EVERETT.

Without acting definitely on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

The CHAIR laid before the House a communication from the President concerning the Cherokee treaty, &c. of the same import as that noted in this day's proceedings of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG pressed a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

An animated debate ensued, during which Mr. GLASCOW moved to reconsider the vote referring the President's message respecting the Cherokees to the Committee of the Whole, and to refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Agreed to—ayes 73, noes 69.

Mr. ATHERTON demanded the previous question.

The question was put on sustaining the call for the previous question, and carried—ayes 78, noes 53.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the reference to the Indian Committee agreed to.

So the communication of the President, in reference to the treaty with the Cherokees, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

NORTHWEST COAST.

Mr. CUSHING resumed and concluded his speech in support of his motion to commit the President's message on the subject of the Northwestern Territory of the United States to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post on the river Columbia, for the defence and occupation of the territory of the United States watered by said river; and also to consider the expediency of making further provision by law to prevent the meddling of the officers or subjects of foreign powers with the Indians of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD called for the reading of the instructions moved by Mr. CUSHING, which were read accordingly. He then went at some length into a reply, not expressing any decided opinion as to the propriety of the measure to which his instructions looked, but throwing out a doubt whether this Government could take possession, as proposed, of the country on the Columbia, in consistency with the stipulations of our convention with England. He had no objections to the instructions.

Mr. ELMORE moved as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the extent of the country claimed by the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, on the northwest coast of the Pacific Ocean; the title under which it is claimed, and the evidence of the correctness of the title; the extent of sea-coast, and the

number and description of its harbors; the nature of the climate, soil, productions, and trade; and also whether it is expedient to establish a Territorial Government, or one or more military posts, as possession for the same or any part thereof, and what will be the expense necessary to establish the same, and the annual expense for its support; what fortifications and ships will be required for said territory, and what number of soldiers and sailors will be necessary for its protection, both in time of peace, and in case of a war with any foreign power; and that the committee report thereon to this House."

But subsequently agreed to add it to Mr. CUSHING'S as an amendment, in which form it was agreed to. The instructions, therefore, read as follows:

"Resolved, That said communication be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post on the Columbia river, for the defence and occupation of the territory of the United States watered by said river; and also to consider the expediency of making further provision by law to prevent the intermeddling of the officers or subjects of foreign powers with the Indians of the United States."

"Also, to inquire into the extent of the country claimed by the United States west of the Rocky mountains on the northwest coast of the Pacific ocean; the title under which it is claimed, and the evidence of the correctness of the title; the extent of sea coast, and the number and description of its harbors; the nature of the climate, soil, productions and trade; and, also, whether it is expedient to establish a Territorial Government, or one or more military posts, as possession for the same or any part thereof, and what will be the expense necessary to establish the same, and the annual expense for its support; what fortifications and ships will be required for its protection, both in time of peace, and in case of war with any foreign power; and that the committee report thereon to this House."

Mr. ELMORE wishing to make some remarks, and it being past 4 o'clock, moved an adjournment; which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom had been committed the Senate bill, "providing for the security of Indians emigrating west of Missouri and Arkansas," reported the same, with a proposed amendment. It was committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOFFMAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones. It was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. CAWRELENG, the House went into committee and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1833.

The question being on the motion of Mr. BELL, to amend the bill to appropriate two millions of dollars for the adjustment of the controversy with the Cherokees, by granting them this much, in addition to the amount stipulated in the treaty.

Mr. WISE spoke at length on the subject of the Cherokee treaty, and contended that it was fraudulently obtained.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. TOWNS, of Georgia, FILLMORE, WARNER, and CUSHING.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

The House, upon motion, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HOWARD in the chair,) and took up the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. BELL'S amendment was immediately under consideration.

Mr. WISE resumed and concluded his remarks on that part of the bill relating to the removal of the Cherokees.

Mr. GLASCOCK followed at length, on the other side, and in favor of the bill.

Messrs. DOWNING and GRAHAM, of N. C., spoke on the same side, and before the latter finished his remarks, the committee, on motion of Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, rose, and had leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

The greater part of this day was spent in Committee of the Whole, Mr. MCKENNON in the Chair, in the considera-

ration of private bills. Among others, the bill for the relief of Pamela Brown, widow of the late Major Gen. Brown, and granting her five years' half pay of a major general, under the law of Congress allowing such pay to the widow of a major general wounded fatally in battle, came up for consideration.

Mr. MCKAY suggested that a former relief granted by Congress had been taken in lieu of the claim to half-pay.

Mr. BRONSON considered that relief but in the light of a gratuity, just after the death of General Brown. It ought not to be deducted, as suggested by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ADAMS hoped such a proposition would not be pressed. He could not believe that the House would deduct from the half-pay justly due to the widow of the gallant Brown, whose life was shortened by wounds received in the service of his country, what was but a gratuitous relief offered at the time of his death. He knew Gen. Brown well, and could bear cheerful testimony to the merit of his private as well as to his public character. He hoped the suggestion of Mr. McKay would not be pressed by that gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, thought with Mr. Adams that the gratuity alluded to ought not to be deducted, if the claim were well founded. He could not believe that it was, and should vote against the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the enacting clause, and opposed the bill at some length, upon the ground that this claim was not sustained by competent medical testimony as to the death of Gen. Brown being the consequence of his wound in battle.

Mr. HAYNES took a different view of this point. He believed this testimony was based upon professional minutes, which he thought was good evidence, and expressed his opinion that General Brown did die in consequence of wounds received in the service of his country.

Mr. GRENNELL said that this claim depended upon the character of evidence. That evidence was not liable to be the objection urged against it here, inasmuch as it is a kind of evidence on which property, character, and life depend. It is professional testimony, and is entitled to respect as such. And it is testimony, too, based upon the knowledge of the friends and intimate acquaintances of the party, and proved clearly that Gen. Brown died of wounds received in the service of his country, just as much as if he had died on the day after those wounds were received. Mr. G. asked to have the report in the case read.

Before this should be done, Mr. TAYLOR referred the committee to the law under which this claim was set up.

Mr. AVCRIGG expressed doubts as to the wound of Gen. Brown being the cause of his death.

Mr. MALLORY (who, as well as Messrs. HAYNES, AVCRIGG, and TAYLOR, is a medical man,) expressed a contrary opinion.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was then rejected, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Harrison came next in order.

Mr. AVCRIGG stated that the claimant was a gallant soldier, who lost an arm in the battle of Chippewa, and who has since had a leg amputated. Gen. Scott bore testimony that the success of that battle arose, in a great degree, from the claimant's exertions.

Mr. ALLEN, of Vt., moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The committee rose and reported the bills acted on, to the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Major General Brown. He moved an adjournment, but he withdrew the motion to enable the CHAIR to lay before the House an Executive communication.

The CHAIR laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, enclosing estimates of the cost of the removal of the Cherokees, &c., in answer to a call of the House. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be appropriated, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the naval service, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and of seamen, one million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars;

For provisions, six hundred thousand dollars;

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, one million two hundred thousand dollars;

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For improvements and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, seventy-four thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, sixty-one thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, thirty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent for pursers when attached to yards and stations where no house is provided; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruitments; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and for the repair of steam engines; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing of ships of war; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil; for repairs of magazines or powder-houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and sixty-two thousand and nineteen dollars;

For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving on shore, servants and washerwomen, forty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars;

For fuel, fifteen thousand eight hundred and four dollars;

For keeping the present barracks in repair until new ones can be erected, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York, ten thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars;

For contingent expenses of said corps, freight ferriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry, compensation to judge advocates, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars;

For erecting and furnishing a new hospital building, and for a dwelling for an assistant surgeon; for the repairs of the present building, and for all other expenses upon their dependencies near Pensacola, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars;

For erecting a sea-wall to protect the shore, for enclosing the hospital grounds, for completing the basement of south wing, and for all other expenses upon the dependencies of the hospital near Norfolk, nine thousand dollars;

For grading and enclosing the grounds about the naval asylum near Philadelphia, and for all other expenses upon the building and its dependencies, two thousand six hundred dollars;

For extending the hospital building near Brooklyn, New York, for enclosing the grounds, and for all other expenses upon its dependencies, sixty thousand dollars;

For completing the present hospital building near Boston, and for all expenses upon its dependencies, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairing the enclosure, and for the sea-wall of the magazine upon Ellis's Island, in the harbor of New York, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For repairing the magazine, filling house, wharf, and railway, at Norfolk, Virginia, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For building a wall round the magazine at Pensacola, three thousand dollars;

For fixtures, furniture, and other incidental expenses at the naval asylum at Philadelphia, being a balance carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December last, twelve hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents;

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That of the amount heretofore appropriated, under the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States," and remaining unexpended, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be carried to the surplus fund; and that the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to be paid one half in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the other half in the year eighteen hundred and forty, for the purpose of completing contracts now existing, or which may be hereafter made, according to the provisions of the said act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

APPROVED, May 31, 1838.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE CHEROKEES. *Message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress,*

Transmitting a communication addressed by the Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The accompanying copy of a communication addressed by the Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation is submitted to Congress, in order that such measures may be adopted as are required to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Go-

vernment towards the Cherokee nation, and which, it is hoped, will induce them to remove peaceably and contentedly to their new homes in the west.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1838.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1838.

SIR : I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying communication addressed to the Cherokee Delegation now in this city, in order that, if it meet your approbation, it may be laid before Congress.

J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*
To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To MESSRS. JOHN ROSS, EDWARD GUNTER, R. TAYLOR, JAMES BROWN, SAMUEL GUNTER, SITUWAHER, ELIJAH HICKS, and WHITE PATH, *Cherokee Delegation.*

The undersigned has attentively considered the project of a treaty submitted by you, and although equally desirous with yourselves to satisfy that portion of the nation that still remain east of the Mississippi, and offer them every inducement to remove peaceably and contentedly to their new homes in the West, and not unwilling to grant most of the terms proposed by you, still, where the rights and just expectations of sovereign States are involved, it is deemed inexpedient, without their consent, to give to any stipulations which affect them the form of a solemn treaty.

In the first article you desire to stipulate and agree that "the said Cherokee nation, party hereto, engages and stipulates to remove from all the lands now occupied by them eastward of the Mississippi, and hereby renounces and relinquishes to the United States all claim of every description to such lands; such removal to be commenced at the earliest convenient period, and to be fully completed within two years from this date; to be effected by the Cherokees themselves and by their agents, and the entire expenses of such removal to be defrayed out of the money to be paid by the United States, as hereinafter provided." As has been before observed, the Government of the United States could not agree to this act without the consent of the States whose rights are involved, and whose interests may be affected by this stipulation; but the Executive pledges itself to use its best efforts to induce them to abstain from pressing their claims in a manner that would produce loss or inconvenience to the Cherokee people, and would be inconsistent with their being removed with every reasonable comfort. From the well known humanity and generous character of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, there can be no doubt of their granting every indulgence which the interests of humanity require; and if two years are necessary for the comfortable removal of the nation, the undersigned will venture to assure the delegation that their request will be granted.

If it be desired of the Cherokee nation that their own agents should have the charge of the emigration, their wishes will be complied with, and instructions be given to the commanding general in the Cherokee country to enter into arrangements with them to that effect. With regard to the expense of this operation, which you ask may be defrayed by the United States, in the opinion of the undersigned, the request ought to be granted, and application for such further sum as may be required for this purpose shall be made to Congress.

In the next article of your project, you propose that "the United States, on their part, stipulate and agree, in consideration of their promises, to perfect the title of the Cherokee nation to the lands and territory westward of the Mississippi, described, mentioned, and defined in and by the treaty of 1833, between the United States and the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, and the privilege of the outlet thereto annexed, and to issue the patent therefor to the

Cherokee nation in perpetuity; and further to pay the said chiefs and representatives of the Cherokee nation east of the Mississippi, the sum of —— dollars, in manner, and at the time hereinafter provided."

It was always the declared intention of the Government to perfect the title to this land to the Cherokee nation, and to issue a patent therefor, so soon as that portion of them now east of the Mississippi had emigrated west, granting the nation the privilege of outlet thereto annexed, and all other privileges secured to them by former arrangements. Nor will it object to grant them, in perpetuity, if Congress should think proper to do so on their recommendation, under certain restrictions, to which the delegation have assented. As the delegation expressed their fears that a form of government might be imposed which they were neither prepared for nor desirous of, the assurance is hereby repeated, that no form of government will be imposed upon the Cherokees without the consent of the whole nation, given in council; nor shall their country be created into a Territory without such previous concurrence.

With regard to the payment of a further sum of money by the United States, the undersigned cannot consent to recommend such a measure to Congress. The Senate of the United States deliberately decided that five millions of dollars was a full and sufficient indemnity to the Cherokees for the lands they relinquished on the east side of the Mississippi; and it is understood that the members of that body see no reason at present to alter that decision.

In the third act of your project you ask that "the said Cherokee nation, party hereto, through and by their acknowledged chiefs and officers, shall have the entire control, management, and disposition—responsible only to their own nation, of the funds to be paid under this treaty."

The undersigned would very much prefer making this disposition of the funds of the nation, but as the interests of those Cherokees who have lately emigrated, are deeply involved in this proposition, the Executive cannot recommend such an alternative without the previous consent of all the parties concerned.

The next article asks, "that in addition to the said sum mentioned in the foregoing second article, the United States shall forthwith pay, or arrange to be paid to the Cherokee nation, party hereto, the arrearages of the annuities which were provided for in the treaty of 1819, up to this date, and shall continue such annuities during the two years allowed for said removal."

The undersigned assures the delegation, that whatever arrearages of annuities are due to the Cherokee nation, under the treaty of 1819, shall be promptly paid up to this date, and a continuance of that annuity for two years longer shall be asked of Congress.

The 5th article requires "that inasmuch as the Cherokees contemplate removing as provided for in said article, as rapidly as their numbers and engagements will permit, the United States stipulate and engage to pay to them, as such removal, and the necessary preparations therefor progress, out of the money mentioned, in said second article, such sums as may from time to time be necessary to defray the expenses incident thereto."

All payments and necessary advances for the purposes herein set forth, will be liberally provided for in the contract which the commanding general will be authorized to make with the Cherokee agents for the emigration of that portion of the nation east of the Mississippi.

The 6th article asks, "that during the period prescribed and allowed by this treaty for said removal, the United States stipulate and contract to protect persons and property of said Cherokees from all acts of encroachment and violence, and to furnish them, when required, with the necessary escort and protection during such removal until their arrival at their destination beyond the Mississippi."

The necessary escort and protection during the removal of the Cherokees until their arrival at their destination beyond the Mississippi will be furnished, and the United States will protect the persons and property of the said Cherokees from all illegal acts of encroachment and violence, and will use their best efforts with the States interested to prevent their pressing the execution of their rights in a manner calculated to oppress or inconvenience any individual of the nation.

In the eighth article the request is made, "that in addition to the moneys herein before stipulated to be paid by the United States, they further agree to pay the said Cherokee nation, party hereto, the gross sum of — dollars, in full discharge of all claims upon the United States, under the stipulations of former treaties, for public and private property, spoliations, indemnities, and other reclamations, whether national or individual, and for reimbursements of expenses incurred in and about this arrangement."

Six hundred thousand dollars was set apart for this purpose by a vote of Congress, and to defray the expenses of the removal of the nation to their new homes. But as this sum proves to be inadequate for both objects, the Executive will recommend to Congress to make a further appropriation, in order to satisfy them.

The undersigned trusts that the Cherokee delegation will see in these liberal concessions the earnest desire of the President to reconcile the nation to the necessity of removing without any other delay than a due regard for their comfort and convenience demands; and in this conviction confidently relies upon the cordial co-operation of the chiefs and head men to effect this desirable object.

On the part of the Government, copies of this document, with suitable applications to the States interested, will be immediately transmitted to the several Governors thereof; instructions will be sent to the commanding general to act in conformity with its assurances, and a communication be made to Congress, asking the consent of that body to the provisions proposed for the benefit of the Cherokee nation.

The undersigned, in closing this communication, which has been considered with great deliberation, and drawn with the utmost regard for the wishes of the delegation, desires it to be distinctly understood that it contains the most liberal terms the Executive can grant, with a due regard to the rights and interests of all the parties concerned; and therefore presents it as the final determination of the Government, and the peremptory conclusion of the correspondence with the Cherokee deputation on this subject.

J. R. POINSETT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 18, 1838.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Scott, dated,

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR: You will receive herewith a copy of proposals made by the Department to the Cherokee delegation, now in the city, which, it is believed, will be accepted by them. You are, therefore, hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the agent of the nation for the removal of their people. The expenses attending the emigration of the Cherokees are now fully ascertained by past experience, and it is presumed you will find no difficulty in making such an arrangement as, while it will secure their comfortable removal in the manner most agreeable to their chiefs and headmen, will effectually protect the interests of the United States, and prevent all unnecessary delay or useless expenditures.

Whether the removal of this people is to be continued by the military force under your command, or be conducted by their own agents, care must be taken that it is carried on continuously, and as speedily as may be consistent with their health and comfort,

It must commence in that part of the territory which has been granted or sold by the States to whose jurisdiction it belongs, in order that the several proprietors of the land may be put in possession of their estates with as little delay as possible. These proposals have been laid before Congress for the purpose of but it is not intended thereby to retard the execution obtaining such legislative provisions as they require; of the treaty, and you will therefore pursue the measures you have already adopted, until the agents of the nation are ready to take charge of the future emigration of their people; nor will you then permit any unnecessary delay in their operations.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,

Athens, Tennessee.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Governors of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency, a copy of a proposed arrangement with John Ross and other chiefs, and head men of the Cherokee nation, now in this city. Your Excellency will perceive in these proposals that the Government, while it seeks to procure the co-operation of the delegation in the peaceable removal of the Cherokees, has carefully abstained from compromitting the rights and interests of the States concerned in the execution of the treaty. It is not supposed that it will require so long a period as two years to remove the remaining Cherokees to their new homes west of the Mississippi, but whatever term of time may be necessary to their comfortable emigration, the Department relies upon the generosity of the States interested not to press their claims so long as they are satisfied that due diligence is used by the agents of the nation, to effect this desirable object as speedily as practicable.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

To the Governors of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the United States Army, sends to the Cherokee people, remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, this ADDRESS.

CHEROKEES! The President of the United States has sent me with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow, and now, or by the time this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power by granting a further delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman, and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far west.

My FRIENDS: This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out the determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country

that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chefs, head-men and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross' Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose; you will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease and comfort, be transported to your new homes, according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
CHEROKEE AGENCY, May 10, 1838.

ORDERS No. 25.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION.
Cherokee Agency, Tenn., May 17, 1838.

Major General SCOTT, of the United States' army, announces to the troops assembled and assembling in this country, that, with them, he has been charged by the President to cause the Cherokee Indians, yet remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, to remove to the west, according to the terms of the Treaty of 1835. His staff will be as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel W. J. WORTH, acting Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff.

Major M. M. PAYNE, acting Inspector General.

Lieutenants R. ANDERSON and E. D. KEYES, regular Aids-de-camp.

Colonel A. H. KENAN and Lieut. H. B. SHAW, volunteer Aids-de-camp.

Any order given orally, or in writing, by either of these officers, in the name of the Major General, will be respected and obeyed as if given by himself.

The Chiefs of Ordnance, of the Quartermaster's Department and of the Commissariat, as also the Medical Director of this army, will, as soon as they can be ascertained, be announced in orders.

To carry out the general object with the greatest promptitude and certainty, and with the least possible distress to the Indians, the country they are to evacuate is divided into three principal Military Districts, under as many officers of high rank, to command the troops serving therein, subject to the instructions of the Major General.

Eastern District, to be commanded by Brigadier General EUSTIS, of the United States army, or the highest officer in rank, serving therein: North Carolina, the part of Tennessee lying north of Gilmer county, Georgia, and the counties of Gilmer, Union,

and Lumpkin, in Georgia. Head Quarters, in the first instance, at Fort Butler.

Western District, to be commanded by Colonel LINDSAY, of the United States army, or the highest officer in rank serving therein: Alabama, the residue of Tennessee, and Dade county, in Georgia. Head Quarters, in the first instance, say, at Ross' Landing.

Middle District, to be commanded by Brigadier General ARMISTEAD, of the United States army, or the highest officer in rank serving therein: All that part of the Cherokee country lying within the State of Georgia, and which is not comprised within the two other districts. Head Quarters, in the first instance, say at New Echota.

It is not intended that the foregoing boundaries between the principal commanders shall be strictly observed. Either, when carried near the district of another, will not hesitate to extend his operations, according to the necessities of the case, but with all practicable harmony, into the adjoining district. And, among his principal objects, in case of actual or apprehended hostilities, will be that of affording adequate protection to our white people in and around the Cherokee country.

The senior officer actually present in each district will receive instructions from the Major General as to the time of commencing the removal, and every thing that may occur interesting to the service, in the district, will be promptly reported to the same source. The Major General will endeavor to visit in a short time all parts of the Cherokee country, occupied by the troops.

The duties devolved on the army, through the orders of the Major General and those of the commanders of districts, under him, are of a highly important and critical nature.

The Cherokees, by the advances which they have made in Christianity and civilization, are by far the most interesting tribe of Indians in the United States. Of the 15,000 of those people who are now to be removed—(and the time within which a voluntary emigration was stipulated, will expire on the 23d instant)—it is understood that about four-fifths are opposed, or have become averse to a distant emigration; and although none are in actual hostilities with the United States, or threaten a resistance by arms, yet the troops will probably be obliged to cover the whole country they inhabit, in order to make prisoners, and to march or transport the prisoners, by families, either to this place, to Ross' Landing, or Gunter's Landing, where they are to be delivered over to the Superintendent of Cherokee Emigration.

Considering the number and temper of the mass to be removed, together with the extent and fastnesses of the country occupied, it will readily occur that simple indiscretions acts, of harshness and cruelty, on the part of our troops, may lead, step by step, to delays, to impatience, and exasperation, and in the end to a general war and carnage; are sult, in the case of those particular Indians, utterly abhorrent to the generous sympathies of the whole American people. Every possible kindness, compatible with the necessity of removal, must, therefore, be shown by the troops, and if, in the ranks, a despicable individual should be found, capable of inflicting a wanton injury or insult on any Cherokee man, woman, or child it is hereby made the special duty of the nearest good officer or man instantly to interpose, and to seize and consign the guilty wretch to the severest penalty of the laws. The Major General is fully persuaded that this injunction will not be neglected by the brave men under his command, who cannot be otherwise than jealous of their own honor and that of their country.

By early and persevering acts of kindness and humanity, it is impossible to doubt that the Indians may soon be induced to confide in the army, and instead of fleeing to mountains and forests, flock to us for food and clothing. If, however, through false

apprehensions, individuals, or a party, here and there, should seek to hide themselves, they must be pursued and invited to surrender, but not fired upon unless they make a stand to resist. Even in such cases, mild remedies may sometimes better succeed than violence; and it cannot be doubted that if we get possession of the women and children first, or first capture the men, that, in either case, the outstanding members of the same families will readily come in on the assurance of forgiveness and kind treatment.

Every captured man, as well as all who surrender themselves, must be disarmed, with the assurance that their weapons will be carefully preserved and restored at, or beyond, the Mississippi. In either case, the men will be guarded and escorted, except, it may be, where their women and children are safely secured as hostages; but, in general, families, in our possession, will not be separated, unless it be to send them, as runners, to invite others to come in.

It may happen that Indians will be found too sick, in the opinion of the nearest surgeon, to be removed to one of the depots indicated above. In every such case, one or more of the family, or the friends of the sick person, will be left in attendance, with ample subsistence and remedies, and the remainder of the family removed by the troops. Infants, superannuated persons, lunatics, and women in a helpless condition, will all, in the removal, require peculiar attention, which the brave and humane will seek to adapt to the necessities of the several cases.

All strong men, women, boys, and girls, will be made to march under proper escorts. For the feeble, Indian horses and ponies will furnish a ready resource, as well as for bedding and light cooking utensils—all of which, as intimated in the treaty, will be necessary to the emigrants both in going to, and after their arrival at, their new homes. Such, and all other light articles of property, the Indians will be allowed to collect and to take with them, as also their slaves, who will be treated in like manner with the Indians themselves. If the horses and ponies be not adequate to above purposes, wagons must be supplied.

Corn, oats, fodder, and other forage, also beef cattle, belonging to the Indians to be removed, will be taken possession of by the proper departments of the Staff, as wanted, for the regular consumption of the army, and certificates given to the owners, specifying in every case the amount of forage and the weight of beef, so taken, in order that the owners may be paid for the same on their arrival at one of the depots mentioned above.

All other moveable or personal property, left or abandoned by the Indians, will be collected by agents appointed for the purpose, by the Superintendent of Cherokee Emigration, under a system of accountability, for the benefit of the Indian owners, which he will devise. The army will give to those agents, in their operations, all reasonable countenance and support.

White men and widows, citizens of the United States, who are, or have been intermarried with Indians, and thence commonly termed *Indian country-men*; also such Indians as have been made denizens of particular States by special legislation, together with the families and property of all such persons, will not be molested or removed by the troops until a decision, on the principles involved, can be obtained from the War Department.

A like indulgence, but only for a limited time, and until further orders, is extended to the families and property of certain Chiefs and head-men of the two great Indian parties, (on the subject of emigration) now understood to be absent in the direction of Washington on the business of their respective parties.

This order will be carefully read at the head of every company in the army.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By Command:
W. J. WORTH, Lieut. Col., Chief of the Staff.

WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838.

BRITISH NAVY AND ARMY ESTIMATES, for 1838-9.—Some of our readers will doubtless wish to compare the estimates for the expenses of our own military establishments with those of other nations. The following particulars are condensed from the estimates published in the United Service Journal for March, 1838.

NAVY.	
Wages to seamen and marines,	£1,072,497
Victuals to do.	520,747
Admiralty office,	112,637
Office for registry of merchant seamen,	2,425
Scientific Branch,	26,230
H. M. Establishments at home,	121,793
do. abroad,	18,884
Wages to Artificers, &c. at home,	450,093
do. abroad,	24,850
Naval stores, &c. for the building and repair of ships, docks, wharfs, &c.,	554,383
New works and improvements and repairs in the yards &c.,	89,786
Medicines and medical stores,	17,847
Miscellaneous services,	73,631

Total for the effective service,	£3,085,853
Half pay to the officers,	783,682
Military pensions and allowances,	525,856
Civil pensions and allowances,	200,633

Total for the Naval Service,	£4,596, 24
Conveyance of troops,	149,636
Convict service,	66,380

Grand total,	£4,811,990
--------------	------------

ARMY.	
Land Forces,	£3,252,962
Staff Officers,	151,884
Public Departments,	57,000
Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School,	15,803
Volunteer corps,	80,280

Total for the effective service	£3,557,929
Rewards for military services,	15,981
Army pay of General Officers,	103,000
Full pay for retired Officers,	60,000
Half-pay and military allowances,	529,000
Foreign Half-pay, &c.	65,000
Widows' pensions,	148,650
Compassionate Allowances, Bounty, Warrants, and Pensions for wounds,	139,000
In-Pensioners of Chelsea, &c.	1,310,474
Superannuation Allowances,	44,000

Total of non-effective service,	2,419,605
Total for effective service,	3,557,929

Grand total for the Army,	£5,977,534
---------------------------	------------

The fiscal year in the British service commences on the 1st of April, and ends on the 31st of March. Much good would result to our service, if a similar plan were adopted; and it would be better still if the fiscal year ended on the 30th June. Congress would then have ample time to discuss the question of supplies, and the service would not suffer, as it now does, for the want of appropriations.

There is one absurdity in our appropriation bills which it is time was abolished: it is that of estimating and appropriating fractions of dollars for a head under which the actual expenditure cannot be guessed at within \$10,000. It is descending unnecessarily to minutiae, without producing any good result. It would be more simple, and quite as accurate, to cut

off or add a little, so as to make each head an even hundred dollars. When Mr. McDUFFIE, of S. C., was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he not only pursued this course, but he introduced bills appropriating one quarter in advance for the public service of the succeeding year.

Major General MACOMB has been assigned by the War Department to the command in person of all our military forces on the northern frontier; and left Washington on Tuesday evening with his aids-de-camp to establish his Head Quarters at Sacket's Harbor.

The War Department has ordered two steamboats to be chartered—one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario—each to be manned and armed. The boat on Lake Erie will be placed under the command of Lieut. J. T. Homans.

TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.—We learn that Capt. Dimick, of the army, has been ordered by the War Department to proceed forthwith to the Canada frontier with the recruits on this station, amounting to two or three hundred. This prompt action on the part of the Government is worthy of all praise, and we only regret that Congress has omitted to act on the bill before them providing for the increase of the army. Had that bill passed early in the session, we presume the Department would now have had a sufficient force for any emergency.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Never were the wants of the service more strikingly manifested than in ordering these recruits, about 200 in number, to the frontier. The full complement of officers for such a number of men would be four captains and eight subalterns—or twelve in the aggregate; but after making every effort, the authorities here have been able to order only two officers for duty with this detachment, just one-sixth of the number that is absolutely necessary for a command of equal strength, if composed of regular soldiers, already drilled and well-disciplined, which is far from being the case with this command. And yet, to obtain these two officers, as many rendezvous have been broken up, and their superintendents withdrawn for other more imperative service. Should desertions occur on the route, among so many men, with so few to look after them, it need not create surprise.

We take leave to enquire, what is the Military Committee in the House doing? Is it their intention to sit quietly in their arm chairs, and wait again for Providence to extricate the country from threatening difficulties? If speedy action be not had on the bill now before Congress for increasing the army—a bill which has already passed the Senate three successive times—it will require tenfold the contemplated increase in a few weeks to attempt that which, at the present moment, can be peaceably effected with the small additional force proposed in the bill now before the House.

On all sides we are threatened with most alarming difficulties, and on all sides are we found defenceless. We trust that the President and the military authorities at Washington will once more urge upon Congress the paramount necessity of a speedy and de-

termined action. There is no time to be wasted in useless discussion—the time for action, and for prompt action, too, has arrived. All parties must be convinced that an increased force on our frontiers has become of the first importance to the peace and prosperity of our thus far favored country.

The newspapers of all political parties, not only approve but strongly recommend the proposed increase of our permanent military force. The peace and security of our frontiers loudly call for the increase, and there is no reason to doubt but that the passage of the bill already acted on in the Senate, and now lying in the House, would meet with general commendation.

We understand that, from the great and pressing demands made upon the War Department for officers of the army for duty with the several detachments of recruits ordered to the Canada frontier, as also for furnishing the necessary relief to officers returning from Florida and the Cherokee nation on sick furlough, the Superintendent of the Military Academy has been directed to detain the cadets of the graduating class at West Point, until they can be assigned to the several regiments and corps in the army, with the view of immediately placing them on active duty in the field.

The same course was pursued, for similar reasons, on the breaking out of the Black Hawk war; and the promptness and energy shown by these gentlemen during the whole of a most arduous campaign, proved most conclusively the importance to the country of our only national military institution.

Captain M. C. Perry has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Europe for the purpose of instituting enquiries into, and examining, the recent improvements in steam machinery as applied to navigation. He will take passage in the Great Western, on her next trip from New York to Bristol.

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have met at that place, and organized by the appointment of Professor JULIUS T. DUCATEL, of Baltimore, as their President.

Mr. COZZENS, late of West Point, has taken a long lease of the American Hotel, New York, which has been for some time past in the process of alteration and repair, and is now one of the handsomest and most spacious Hotels in that city.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISVILLE, June 4, 1838.

Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to state to the Department, that on the 9th of December last, the steam snag boat "Eradicator," with a keel boat in tow, left this place for the great Raft in Red river, for the purpose of completing its removal. The steamer "Pearl," with a keel boat in tow, left on the 16th of that month; and the steamboat "Laurel" on the 27th of January last, destined to the same service. The "Eradicator" arrived at the raft on the 22d December, the

"Pearl" on the 1st of January, and the "Laurel" on the 8th of February. The work of removing the raft was resumed by the respective boats on their arrival, and was continued by the "Laurel" to the 21st of April, by the "Eradicator" and "Pearl" to the 1st of May, the period for which the laborers were engaged. On the 7th of March last the first steamboat was enabled to force her way through the upper section of the raft, and up to the 29th five merchant boats had passed up, quite through the raft. On that day the entire remainder of the raft was out, so as to leave a clear passage for boats. Still there remained in the channel a great number of snags, logs, &c., which have since been taken out by the "Eradicator." On the 1st of May the navigation through the whole extent of the raft, was considered safe, and was navigated by the largest class of boats, trading in that river, with full cargoes, at the rate of seven miles an hour up stream, and twelve down, without damage to the boats. There were two boats lost near the head of the raft by striking snags: The "Black Hawk" on the 2d, and the "Revenue" on the 7th April. These accidents happened before the "Eradicator" had worked her way through that part of the river, and earlier than it was safe to risk a heavy laden steamer down the stream, by navigators that could not by any means know the river in so short a time after its channel had been opened; consequently were exposed to great danger. The snag on which the "Black Hawk" struck was removed two days after the loss of that boat; it was found to be firmly fixed in a perpendicular position, with its roots twenty three feet below the bottom of the river. The tree was about four feet in diameter, broken off about three feet below the surface of the water, and situated in a current of about five miles an hour. The steamer "Revenue" had broken a wheel shaft on the passage down the river, some fifty miles above the head of the raft, and was stove by running on shore, in consequence of her unmanageable condition, having but one wheel at work. However, there is now no obstruction of a dangerous character in the raft, that is known. I consider the navigation as safe through that part of the river, where the raft was formerly located, as at any other part of it, from forty-five miles above its mouth to the head of steamboat navigation, a distance estimated at 1,150 miles. The former location of the raft occupied 165 miles of that distance. Its removal has extended the navigation by steamboats, about 750 miles on the Red river proper. Its tributaries, from the best information I am in possession of, will afford about six hundred miles, with but partial improvement in their channels, and may be extended by improvements on the main river and its tributaries some nine hundred miles farther, extending the whole line of navigation by the improvement 2,250 miles, passing through as fertile a soil as any on this continent, with a less proportion of land which is unfit for cultivation, than any tract of the same extent in our country. The climate is well adapted for the cultivation of cotton; the latitude ranging from 32° to 35° north, between the original foot of the raft and the head of

navigation. The lands on the river bottom from the foot of the raft to one hundred miles above its head, have been nearly all redeemed from inundation by the removal of the timber from its bed; all of which is now settling with unprecedented rapidity. In that part of the river where the raft was located, there was not the trace of a man to be seen from its foot up to Rush island, near the Caddo agency, when the work was commenced in 1833, and which is now a continued line of cotton plantations, extending to the town of Shreveport, a distance of 115 miles. From that place to the head of the raft there are many large improvements, and preparations now in progress to put in cultivation a large portion of the land on that part of the river. The land lying between the Red and the Sabine rivers, has also been thickly settled. There is, perhaps, a settler on every section of land in that whole district of country, covering a tract of 90 miles north and south, and 40 east and west, lying within the State of Louisiana, which includes the Caddo purchase of the 1st July, 1835. The land lying between the Red river and the Washita, also of about equal extent, and equal in quality, is settling with almost as great rapidity.

The State of Arkansas has its southern boundary at 33° north latitude, which crosses the Red river about 15 miles due north, above the head of the great raft, and by the meanders of the river about 45 miles; and has a boundary on the river, on the southwest bank, of about 200 miles, on the northeast bank to its northern boundary some 600 miles; all of which is settling with a population that must in a very few years produce some two hundred thousand bales of cotton per annum, and an immense amount of surplus provisions, being a good grain-growing country, and equal to any in the United States for raising stock of any kind. Texas has a boundary on the southeast bank of the river of about 400 miles, which is also as valuable a tract of country as any within the limits of that Government, a great portion of which is settled by an industrious and enterprising population.

The advantages to be derived from the removal of the Great Raft, cannot now be calculated. The Government land on that river has been enhanced in value to an immense amount, not less, I should judge than 15,000,000 of dollars. The settlers will reap inestimable advantages from the same work. The expenditure for its removal under my superintendence, including the building of the steam snag boat "Eradicator," designed to keep clear new accumulations of obstructions in that part of the river, called the Raft, has been \$311,129 50. It will be necessary to expend some \$15,000 a year in that river, to work the snag boat "Eradicator" a part of each year, for which service she was constructed and is admirably well adapted, to remove such snags and logs as will from time to time rise from the bed of the river, and cave in from its banks; and to widen the stream at those points, where it has been contracted to so narrow a channel as not to afford sufficient room for the drifting trees that float down during the high freshets in that river. For that service I hope Congress will

make provision from time to time, and in time to admit of the work being prosecuted at the most advantageous season of the year, which is from the 1st of December to the 31st of May. During the summer and fall months the water is frequently too low to operate with a boat to advantage, and the work of too unhealthy a character to labor in that climate during that part of the year, when men will be subject to the prevailing diseases of the country, and the annoyance from the immense swarms of mosquitoes that abound in the valley of that river. Four years will, in my opinion, be as long as it will be necessary to keep up the improvement. In that time the channel of the river will probably have returned to its former width, by the operation of the current on its bottom and shores, which are both wearing away continually; and by the assistance of the snag boat to remove the logs and trees that accumulate in its bed, and clearing away the narrowest points, the navigation will be kept open without interruption. There is also some work necessary to be done on several of the bayous in the upper section of the Raft, to secure the water in its original channel and prevent the enlargement to such an extent as to endanger the navigation of the river, by drawing more water from it, than could be spared from its volume in a low stage. I beg leave respectfully to recommend that provision be also made for removing the snags from the bed of the river, above the raft, as high up as Fort Towson. That work is of great importance to the navigation of the river, and can be done at a small expense by the snag boat "Eradicator." The master of that boat can run up, from the Raft, when the water is at the most favorable stages, and execute the necessary work with but small additional expense to the operations in the raft region. There are, however, some parts of that river that flow through banks that cave in to some extent and keep up the supply of snags in that river, and large drifting trees in its current. The latter are liable to lodge at the narrow points in the raft, and give much more labor to remove them than would be required for felling the timber on the banks and cutting it into pieces that would float down without interrupting the navigation, at the same time prevent the accumulation of snags at those points. For the execution of that work, it will require the labor of 50 men six months, at an expense of \$10,000. For both these objects, I would recommend an appropriation of \$15,000, in addition to the sum necessary to work the snag boat in the raft.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE,
Superintendent.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 7—Capt. G. A. McCall, 4th Infy.,	Gadsby's.
Capt. D. D. Tompkins, 1st. Arty.,	do.
9—Major S. Churchill, 3d Arty.,	Fuller's.
11—Lieut. H. B. Sawyer, Navy.	Gadsby's.
Lieut. L. M. Powell, do.	Fuller's.
12—Lieut. J. A. Chambers, 2d Arty.,	do.
Surgeon C. A. Finlay,	Gadsby's.
13—Col. S. Thayer, Eng'r. Corps,	Gadsby's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

NORFOLK, June 1.

NAVY—Capt. W. A. Spencer, 5. Lieutenants Alex. Gibson, G. J. Pendergrast, G. A. Magruder, 4. D. D. Baker, James S. Palmer, 2, — Kennon. Doctors J. A. Lockwood, 2, John C. Spence, 2, James M. Minor, Charles Pickering, S. C. Lawrason. Purser F. G. McCauley, 4. Rev. Mr. Jones, for N. R. Moneattos. Midshipmen A. M. Rea, J. P. Sanford, J. H. Spotts, Luther Martin, John Israel, B. F. Anderson, A. S. Baldwin, 2, C. J. Van Alstine, J. N. Maffit, W. Jones, Charles Sinkler, 2, James McCormick, John V. Hixon, E. C. Ward, Jr. 2, R. S. Morris, John Q. Adams.

PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, per steamer Chochuma, from Fort Towson, Lt. E. B. Birdsall, of the army.

SAVANNAH, June 1, per steamboat Charleston, from Garey's Ferry, Major Riley, Capt. Tompkins, Lieut. Bates, Lieut. Fanning, Dr. Torrey, and two companies U. S. troops.

Per steamboat William Gaston, from Garey's Ferry, Lieuts. Hooper and Prince.

June 4, per steampacket South Carolina, from Norfolk, via Smithville, (N. C.) Major Ashby, U. S. A., and lady, and Lieut. F. B. M'Neil, U. S. Marines.

NEW YORK, June 6, in the U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, from the West India station, Mrs. Paine and Miss Paine; Mrs. J. McIntosh and family; Lieuts. Levin M. Powell, Thomas J. Manning, Thomas J. Leib; Purser T. M. Taylor; Midshipmen T. U. Murphy, Wm. L. Parkinson, Wm. F. De longh; Gunners John Myrick, Daniel Kelley.

BALTIMORE, June 8, per barque Louisa, from Arica, Lieut. C. Price, of the navy.

CHARLESTON, June 3, per U. S. steamer Poinsett, from Black creek, Lieut. Allen, U. S. A.

Per steamer James Adams, from Black creek, via Savannah, Capt. Tompkins, U. S. A.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Col. E. CUTLER, of the 4th Infantry, has been invited to attend the examination of Cadets at West Point, and left New York on Saturday last for that purpose.

PENSACOLA, May 26.—The U. S. sloop of war Levan sailed from this port on a cruise on Thursday last. The following is a list of her officers:

HIRAM PAULDING, Commander; H. W. Morris, G. Hurst, C. Green, Lieutenants; Wm. F. Patton, Surgeon; B. F. Hart, Purser; E. W. Stull, Acting Master; J. J. Abernethy, Assistant Surgeons; J. P. McFarland, C. F. Cooper, R. T. Renshaw, J. H. Moore, A. J. Drake, C. M. Morris, J. K. Duer, L. R. Lane, J. W. Reed, Midshipmen; P. H. Van Antwerp, Captain's Clerk; V. R. Hall, Boatswain; J. Carpenter, Gunner; G. D. Blackford, Sailmaker; M. Wilson, Acting Carpenter.

On the 21st, arrived here the brigantine Sultan, Lewis, five days from St. Marks, with a detachment of U. S. marines of the West India Squadron, the guard of the frigate Constellation, under the command of Lieut. Waldron; this detachment has been serving in Middle Florida for the last four months, for the protection of the inhabitants of Jefferson county, bordering on the Indian frontier. Previous to their departure six companies of the 6th infantry, under the command of Captain HUTTER, had arrived in Middle Florida from Tampa Bay.—Gazette.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening 6th inst., from the West India station; officers and crew all well. Left Pensacola the 13th ult., and Havana 28th. The St. Louis has been absent three years and seven months, having sailed from Norfolk in the early part of November, 1834. The following is a list of her officers:

THOMAS PAIN, Esq., Commander; T. G. Benham, A. B. Fairfax, J. M. Gardner, Roger Perry, Lieutenants; Mifflin Coulter, Surgeon; John DeBree,

Purser; George R. Gray, Master; A. J. Wedderburn, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. P. Moran, Captain's Clerk; G. W. Grant, H. P. Robertson, J. N. Brown, W. R. McKinney, J. Fenner Marast, Francis Alexander, Wm. M. Caldwell, Charles O. Ritchie, Midshipmen; McKean Buchanan, Jr., Acting Midshipman; Matthew W. Aylwin, Purser's Clerk; Charles Matthews, Boat-swain; Charles Wade, Gunner; John O. Butler, Carpenter; James G. Gallagher, Sailmaker.

LIEUT. J. T. HOMANS, U. S. Navy.—A short time since the Arm House belonging to the "Erie Artillery," was forcibly entered, and a quantity of muskets taken therefrom; intended, no doubt, as a contribution to aid the Canadian Patriots in another attempt at revolution.

We learn that our townsman, Captain J. T. Homans, of the U. S. navy, has, on a late visit to Buffalo, discovered these arms and identified them as those stolen from the Arm House in this place. They were stowed in a box, and directed to "Timothy Parsons, Buffalo, N. Y." marked "Tools." This vigilance on the part of Capt. Homans is commendable. We understand he has traced them to the day they were shipped on board of the steamboat Columbus. He identified them by the description given of a peculiar kind of side arm which has been in use by the company, one of which was in the box containing the guns. Our thanks to Captain Homans for this watchful care over the interests and property of our citizens.—*Erie, Pa., Gazette, May 31.*

At a public dinner given to the Representatives from Erie county, in the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the early part of May, the following toast was drunk:—

By Wm. M. Watts.—Lieut. James T. Homans, U. S. navy, the intrepid commander of the steamboat Robert Fulton on her adventurous trip through the lakes during the month of January last—he has placed beyond cavil the accessibility of the Harbor of Erie, at any time when any other port on the shores of Lake Erie can be approached.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT NEWPORT.—A slip from the Newport Mercury announces the arrival of the French line of battle ship, L'Hercole of 84 guns, Admiral Casey, and the Corvette Favorite, of 20 guns, Capt. Rosanal, in that harbor on Monday morning, 4th inst., from Norfolk. In the afternoon of that day the flag ship fired a salute, which was returned by the U. S. Revenue Cutter and by the Newport Artillery Company at Fort Wolcott, the United States having no troops in the fortifications. If the smallest of those vessels had visited Newport with hostile purpose, she might have taken the town and all the immense military works on the island without the loss of a single man on her own part—though these fortifications have cost money enough to defy half the French navy.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

PROCLAMATION—UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, information has this day been received, that on the thirtieth day of May inst., the British steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, while lying peacefully at an American island, was treacherously attacked by a body of armed ruffians from the American shore, set fire to and burned; the passengers, among whom were defenceless females, wantonly and brutally insulted; and a large amount of money and other property on board the said boat was either plundered or destroyed: And whereas, the said robbery

and outrage cannot fail to excite feelings of the utmost indignation in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, who may be induced thereby to resort to acts of retaliation for the redress of injury, without properly considering, that it belongs to the Government of Her Majesty to claim that redress, and to the Government of the United States to see that it be promptly rendered.

The steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, with the persons and the property on board, lay at a wharf on the shore of a friendly power, in the confidence of that security which every civilized nation extends over the subjects and property of foreigners, within its territory in times of peace, and free commercial intercourse.

The Government of the United States, it may be confidently expected, will vindicate the national honor; and feel deeply the insult which this act of savage and cowardly violence, committed in the dead of night, has inflicted upon their nation. They will not, and cannot, with any regard to national character, delay to bring the criminals to punishment, or to render to the injured subjects of Her Majesty, redress—though it be too late in this instance, to offer them protection.

The demeanor and conduct of the population of this Province has been that of a people resting securely upon the sanctity of law, and the regular exercise of the power of the Great Empire of which they form a part; and accordingly, even during rebellion, and foreign invasion, this country has not been disgraced by any scenes of individual violence or revenge, on the part of its loyal inhabitants. The character which has thus been gained to this Province, has commanded the admiration of the British people—demonstrated the proud superiority of British Institutions—and is too valuable to be sacrificed in its smallest part, for the sudden gratification of indignant feelings, however justly they may have been aroused.

I therefore express to Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, my entire confidence in their dignified forbearance, and that the British Flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by having outrage or insult offered to the persons or property of foreigners within its territory, and under its protection.

It need not be said to men who understand the character and institutions of England—that injury offered to one British subject is felt by all—and that the mutual ties of duty and affection, which bind a free and loyal people and their sovereign together, give the strength of the whole empire to an injured individual. This consideration is all that is necessary to restrain a loyal community within becoming bounds, and to insure their leaving to their Government that claim for redress which this unprovoked outrage imperatively demands.

Until the American Government shall have taken such measures as will ensure the lives and property of British subjects within the territory of the United States from spoliation and violence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of Masters of steamboats, and other vessels, in entering American harbors; as it is but too plain, that at present the subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves within the protection and authority of a friendly Government.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Toronto, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's reign the first

G. ARTHUR.

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCE:

C. A. HAGEMAN, Attorney General.
D. CAMERON, Secretary.

GENERAL WOOL.—A letter published in the Boston Herald, which we learn was written by one of the editors who was present at the recent investigation of the charges against Drs. Nelson and Cote, the Canadian refugees, by a Grand Jury in the Circuit Court of the United States, contains the following infamous attack on the reputation of Gen. Wool, of our army, and the District Attorney.

"Dr. Nelson has since expressed himself perfectly willing to have abided the result of a trial, and states that he was prepared to prove, that previous to every movement the District Attorney had been consulted, and that Gen. Wool, of the U. S. army, had offered, if twenty-five thousand dollars salary should be secured to him, to resign his command in the service of the United States, and take the command of the patriot army."

Is not this too bad? Not content with committing from our shores acts of hostility against the persons and property of a people with whom we are at amity, these Canadian Patriots are no sooner saved from the punishment they so richly merit by the mistaken sympathy of our citizens, than they traduce and slander our gallant officers, men, in whose character the country have a deep interest. It is of a piece with the infamous insinuation made by Van Rensselaer against General SCOTT.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

GENERAL WOOL.—Our object in copying the vile calumny of Doctor Nelson upon General Wool, has been accomplished. The General has done us the honor to call this morning, and has authorized us to contradict the story, in the fullest and most explicit manner, in the present, or in any other form in which it may be put forth. General Wool has also enlightened us considerably, in regard not only to the conduct of the *soi-disant* Canadian patriots, but also to large numbers of American citizens, from some of whom we should have better things. The slander now contradicted, is but one of a thousand devices resorted to for the purpose of defeating the march of justice. Contrary to the usual course of things in such cases, the story now in hand was greatly diminished by its travels—the report having at first been that General Wool was in the pay of Sir John Colborne, and next that he demanded a salary of one hundred thousand dollars in the event of becoming commander-in-chief of the insurgents. These calumnies, however, were but part of the means by which the Vermont jury were induced to prove false to their own duty, and to the honor of their country. Most heartily do we wish that General Wool would publish an expose of the rascality which has fallen under his observation. Perhaps he may.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Commercial Advertiser does General W. no more than justice in expressing its disbelief of this allegation. Although Gen. W. has not conceived it to be incumbent upon him to notice the thousand misrepresentations, which the efficient discharge of the duties of his late command on the frontier has called out; yet he has so far departed from his rule in this respect, under the circumstances in which this allegation comes before the public, as to authorize us to say that it is in every particular destitute of truth. We have had personal opportunities to know that the promptitude and energy with which Gen. W. entered upon the delicate and difficult service, not only of arresting the border excitement and aggression, but of doing so under great disabilities, and with the popular current setting strongly against the government interference, were of the last importance in arresting events that could scarcely have failed to involve the two countries in serious difficulties, if not direct collision.—*Albany Argus.*

DISGRACEFUL FESTIVAL.—Some of the misguided people of Vermont have been disgracing themselves and the country they inhabit, by giving a public dinner to the *bellicose* Canadian insurgent, Dr. Nelson, who had just been acquitted of a high misdemeanor,

of which it is notorious to all the world he was guilty. Not content with glorifying *ad nauseam* the insurgent guest, a gallant general officer of our own army, sent thither by his government, to enforce the treaty obligations of his own country, is traduced in their cups, by insinuations of cowardice, and jeered by coarse and pointless witticisms. Look at the following toast given by Col. Miller, the president of the festival:

Brig. Gen. Wool—More distinguished in the late war with Great Britain as a flogger of American soldiers, than a fearless leader against those of the enemy.

And who is General Wool? His name is written in the annals, and identified with the glory of his country. It was in the first battle upon British ground, in that very war with Great Britain referred to, that he shed his young blood. After Van Rensselaer, and Fenwick, and other brave spirits, had fallen, either slain or wounded, in ascending the heights of Queenston, in the memorable affair of October, 1812, the command devolved upon this same General (then Captain) Wool, who, under the orders of Van Rensselaer, fallen and faint from the loss of blood, led his brave little band against the enemy's fortress upon the crest of the heights, and gallantly carried it by storm. It was Wool, therefore, that took the first fort, and snatched the first standard from the enemy. It was Wool who defended the conquered post against the advancing forces of General Brock, at the head of which latter that distinguished General fell! And yet—we blush to own the fact—there are Americans base enough to mingle in their cups vile slanders of him, while the same cups are quaffed in honor of a renegade who came hither openly and boldly to trample upon our laws!—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the St. Louis Republican, March 17.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence between the members of the Volunteer Company at Gallaway and Captain William H. Russell. The proceedings speak for themselves.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1838.

Capt. WM. HENRY RUSSELL:

DEAR SIR: As the remaining organ of your company of Missouri Volunteers, (Doctor Hannah having remained in Florida,) it becomes my pleasing duty, in pursuance of the subjoined resolutions adopted the day after our discharge in Florida, to present you with this sword, and to deposit with you, for perpetual keeping, the beautiful Stand of Colors presented to us by the patriotic Ladies of Fulton, Missouri. In the performance of this agreeable task, permit me, my dear captain, to say, no less in discharge of the behests directed to me by the Company, than in obedience to my own private feelings, that your uniform gallant deportment, whilst in the enemy's country, and your untiring exertions throughout the whole period of our service, to anticipate the wants of your company, entitle you to, as you unquestionably have, our best thanks, and that this token we now present you as the evidence of our profound respect, we consider as meritoriously your due as any reward of merit ever bestowed.

In conclusion, as the organ of the whole company, allow me to wish you every blessing that this life can bestow, among which I would enumerate a speedy return to your family and friends, and continued health unto a ripe old age.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. WARD,
Com. 7th com'y. Mo. Vol.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1838.

Lieut. JOHN M. WARD:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of this date, accompanied by the beautiful Sword and the Stand of Colors, presented by our patriotic fair friends of Fulton, Missouri, have just been handed to me by a merchant in

this city. The sensations produced in my mind by this unlooked-for evidence of the kind feelings towards me, of the noble and brave young men that I have had the honor of commanding for more than five months, cannot be expected to be portrayed in a short letter; I despair of being able to do justice to them in any way. But I will say, never have the grateful emotions of my heart so completely overcome me at any former period of my life. Feeling confident that I know each and every member of my late company intimately and well, and that a more generous, brave, and worthy set of men were never associated together, and that in no instance were they guilty of a single act, throughout their entire service, that received my disapprobation; how could I expect, for the mere interchange of ordinary courtesies, and the doing of nothing more than my duty, to receive, at parting, so distinguished a mark of their esteem and approbation of my course. Their prompt obedience to orders at all times, and their gentlemanly deportment, kept me their constant debtor.

This additional obligation bankrupts me at once; and I can only promise that throughout my future life, I will consider myself overwhelmed in debt to every member of my late company, and will always esteem it a happy privilege to have it in my power, in some degree, to cancel the obligation.

Allow me, sincerely to thank you for your gallant and officer-like conduct throughout the campaign, and for the very pleasing and handsome manner—as the organ of the company—you have communicated to me their wishes and feelings.

With sentiments of sincere esteem,
I am, very truly, your friend,
WM. HENRY RUSSELL.

FORT GARDINER, E. FLA. Feb. 10, 1838.

We, the undersigned, members of Capt. William Henry Russell's Company, 1st Regiment Mo. Volunteers, having assembled together, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we perpetually deposite with Capt. Russell, the beautiful stand of colors presented to us by the patriotic ladies of Fulton, Missouri.

2. Resolved, That for the untiring kindness which he has at all times shown, and for the efficiency which he has at all times evinced in serving us, we unanimously vote to Captain Russell our sincere thanks.

3. Resolved, That for the patriotic zeal which he has at all times shown, and for the gallant maner in which he has at all times deported himself, we tender to him a sword, to be purchased for that purpose.

4. Resolved, That Lieutenant John M. Ward, and Surgeon Hannah, be appointed to carry into effect the above resolutions—unanimously signed by the company.

Surgeon JOHN A. HANNAH,
and Lieut. JOHN M. WARD.

THE ARMY.—The army is at present the subject of no little interest. That it ought, for the safety of the country, and the economy of the public treasure, to be increased, seems to us clear beyond a doubt. Our western and southwestern frontier menaced, by reason of the hundreds of thousands of Indians, whom our policy is cooping up in one quarter, all animated with one common feeling of wrongs suffered at our hands, and, as may be surmised, with one common hope of revenge; our northern frontier disturbed and disgraced by a cut-throat sort of patriotism, that seems willing enough to murder and burn the defenseless—but very little prone to face danger—and the opposite line bristling with the bayonets of the choicest soldiery of England; our northeastern boundary lines unsettled, and by reason of the troubles in the British provinces, less likely than heretofore to be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted; with an immense line of sea coast almost without a garrison; these considerations, all taken together, present, in our judgment, a case so strong, as to render an in-

crease of the army indispensable. On the score of economy, too, as above suggested, this case is hardly less strong, for the wastefulness of militia, and especially of mounted militia, in the field, can only be equalled by, generally speaking, their insubordination and inefficiency—a wastefulness of which one or two generations pass without seeing the end; for after paying off at once all supposable claims, including horses lost in the service, but as we believe very often destroyed by hundreds on speculation, there come in, Congress after Congress, new claims for such horses, that, in the time consumed in discussing the matter, and in the eventual certainty, by long perseverance, of obtaining compensation, prove their pedigree, beyond peradventure, from Amy Dardin's famous revolutionary stud.

The only and great objection, over and above that jealousy habitually entertained of a standing army—which we have against the increase of the army, is the distrust of the appointing power, and the apprehension that *the spoils principle* will be made to corrupt this arm of the public service. The objection, we admit, is a weighty one; but Congress might easily remedy that, by requiring by law that appointments and promotions should be made from the line of the army only, and from West Point. This would secure educated officers and would exclude favoritism.

But, even at the risk of favoritism, and abuse of the appointing power, we hope the army will be increased before Congress adjourns.—*New York American*, June 6.

We referred yesterday to the need there seems of increasing the army, if we would preserve peace and nurse the public treasure. Each day brings new confirmation of this necessity. To take the most recent occurrence, the piratical burning within our waters of the British steamboat Sir R. Peel. That outrage might have been prevented by—probably it never would have been conceived in—the presence of a small garrison in the vicinity; or, having occurred, its perpetrators might be more surely seized, and any efforts of partisan retaliation from the opposite shores would be more certainly checked by such a force. Yet, on the whole northern and western frontier of the State of New York—bordering, as it does, a foreign colony—there is not, we believe, a single company of United States soldiers.

We hear, indeed, that since this occurrence 200 recruits have been ordered from this station to the north, and, so far as that goes, it is well—but there should have been a force there before.

It is, we are quite aware, impossible to have garrisons upon the whole lines, interior and Atlantic, of our wide-spread frontier; but there might, and should be, at such intermediate points as would afford the most convenient and rapid means of intercommunication, posts established, and such garrisons maintained therat, as would at all times suffice for detachments for sudden service.

Considerations such as these, if gravely weighed by Congress, could not fail to bring about the necessary legislation, but for the counteraction of other causes. Of these, the dread, habitual to republics, of a standing army, and the unwillingness to increase the patronage of the Executive, especially as now constituted, are probably the most influential.

On the former, it seems to us almost ridiculous to dwell. To suppose that a population of ten or twelve millions, among whom the possession and use of arms are habitual, can be in any sort of danger from a standing army of twenty thousand men—the largest number desired by any body in time of peace—seems almost a joke.

On the other point—the increase of Executive patronage—the difficulties might, it seems to us, be mainly avoided, by confining, as suggested yesterday, both appointments and promotions to the ar-

my, including West Point. The skeleton of the force, as now organized, is such, that an increase of the rank and file may be readily effected, without any immediate or considerable increase of officers; and, for such increase, West Point would furnish enough and the best materials.

Prejudices, we know, exist against that institution; but they are, we venture to say, prejudices wholly. In the original mode of selecting the cadets, all the States, and all the interests in all the States, have their share; and the objection, therefore, that is sometimes made—that by confining commissions in the army to graduates of West Point, a practical exclusion is effected of citizens at large—is unfounded, since the original selection of cadets is from the citizens at large, and made, as we verily believe, with as much impartiality as under our system any selections for public trusts in employments of any sort can be made.

On the score of competency, moreover, the cadets, it is clear, must be preferred, since they are educated to the military profession, and the best of those only—that is, the most studious, and most regular in deportment—out of many hundreds, are enabled to pass the ordeal of that noble school.

Let us then have an increase of the army, and let that army be wholly officered from the school endowed by the nation for the education and proper training of officers.—*Ibid, June 7.*

THE GULF STREAM.—A writer in the last number of the Knickerbocker, endeavors to account for the existence of the current known as the Gulf Stream, which extends along the coast of America from the Gulf of Mexico to St. George's Bank, by supposing that some portion of the substratum of the bay of Mexico covers a vast volcano, which causes the high temperature of the water, the natural effect of which is to beget perpetual motion. "This immense mass of heated water must have vent. There is but one way in which this can be accomplished—and that is, by making a current in an easterly direction."

There is something which appears to us supremely ridiculous in this theory. The whole body of water in the Gulf of Mexico, by means of this submarine volcano, is heated of an uniform heat, and this heat is kept up of an equal temperature, month after month, and year after year, showing that the fires of the volcano never slumber, or rage with unequal violence—and what is, if possible, more extraordinary, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are heated to precisely the same degree of heat, as the waters of the Caribbean sea!

There can be no reasonable doubt that the current of the Gulf Stream is caused by the *trade winds* in the tropical seas, which, blowing at all times from the eastward, force a body of water towards the Brazil coast, and among the West India Islands. It is well known that vessels bound to India invariably meet with a strong current between the equinoctial line and the latitude of 10° north, setting to the westward. It is also equally well known to navigators that there is a strong current setting northwardly and westwardly along the Brazil shore; and if a vessel bound far south should unfortunately happen to make the land to the westward (or leeward) of Cape St. Roque, it would be bootless to attempt to beat to windward against the trade wind and a strong current—she would find it necessary to return northward until she reached the latitude of variable winds, and then make another attempt to get far enough to the eastward to weather the Brazil shore.

This vast body of water is thus forced along the shores of Brazil and Guiana, until it enters the Caribbean sea, from which it has no outlet excepting through the strait formed by Cape Catouche, the north-easternmost extremity of Yucatan, and Cape

St. Antonio, the western point of Cuba. Through this strait the current sets at the rate of two or three knots an hour. Here this water of the tropical seas is combined with the waters of the Mississippi, the Belize, the Del Norte, and numerous other rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico, and is impelled along the coast of Cuba until it strikes the Bahama Banks, where it receives another very considerable accession by the currents which are continually setting through the Old Bahama and the New Providence channels. It then is forced to the northward, along the coast of Florida and the middle States—the stream becoming wider the farther it extends north, and gradually changing its temperature—until it strikes the Bank of St. George's, when it branches off to the eastward, and is lost somewhere in the ocean between the Western and the Canary islands.

A current of a similar nature, although not so strong, is experienced to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, which extends along the Isle of Mozambique to Lagulus Bank. It is doubtless caused by the trade wind forcing the water towards the coast of Africa; but here it is not forced into a narrow passage, as is the case with the Gulf Stream. The temperature of the water in the current off the Cape of Good Hope, is much higher than in the water of the ocean in the neighborhood of the current. It may be, however, that this current and increase of temperature are also produced by a volcano on the coast of Africa!—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

THE NEW QUICKSILVER STEAM-SHIP.—LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The splendid new steamer Columbus, destined shortly to cross the Atlantic, which has created much interest from the novel construction of the machinery, made after Mr. Howard's invention, for the rapid vaporization of water on iron plates over heated quicksilver, this afternoon took a trial trip down the Mersey and round the light ship, with a highly respectable party of gentlemen on board. She excited much curiosity on the river from the novelty of her appearance and the beauty of her model. In her construction she has more of the appearance of an elegant made brig. She has two chimnies, both very low, and from the peculiar coal, the anthracite, consumed by her, no smoke is emitted. By the politeness of Captain Daniel Green, her commander, and Mr. Howard, the inventor of her machinery, we have been furnished with the following particulars:—The Columbus is 330 tons, builder's measurement, being 21 1-2 feet beam, and 145 feet keel, with 13 1-2 feet depth of hold. She has 110-horse power, two 55 feet engines, the cylinder being 40 1-2 inches diameter, and 8 1-2 feet stroke, and wheel 17 1-2 feet diameter. Her speed through the water is 10 statute miles per hour; the immersed section at her present load is 150 square feet. She has now on board 20 day's fuel, besides 30 tons of iron ballast. The novelty of the engines (Mr. Howard's patent) consists in a new method of producing the steam and of condensing it, the latter part of the invention being applicable to the ordinary boilers. In the boiler the heat from the fuel is passed over very extensive furnaces, in contact with which is a large body of water, the temperature of which is always such as is due to the density or the pressure of the steam, and, consequently, the evaporation is limited by such circumstances. In the invention the steam is formed by bringing a small quantity of water, previously made boiling hot, in contact with a comparatively small surface, heated to, and maintained at, the temperature of most rapid evaporation, viz: about 400 degrees, to effect which a quantity of mercury or amalgam lies between iron plates, the one near the fire being a plain surface of only three-quarters of a foot per horse power, and the other, or evaporising surface, being about four times as much.

The steam never obtains a density or pressure due

to the temperature, but is itself heated to about 400 degrees, and worked in about ten pounds to the inch, and cut off from the cylinder at half the stroke. The fuel made use of is coke or stone coal, or other fuel giving a strong local heat and little flame. That employed to-day was Kilkenny coal. The consumption of fuel is three tons per day of twenty-four hours, and the fire grates have a total bar surface of only 22 feet, the air being supplied by a small blowing machine, under easy regulation. The iron plates exposed to the fire are perfectly secured from any bad effect from the somewhat intense heat by the close contact of the mercury within them, and which absorbs and gives out the heat with the utmost rapidity. The combined effect of the reduction in the consumption of fuel, and in the weight and size of the evaporisers, compared with boilers, is such that a steam vessel of any ordinary tonnage and power will be enabled, at her laden immersion, to make a voyage of five times the length now practicable.

The steamer made a delightful trip round the light ship. Her speed is not great—about ten miles an hour; but it is very good, taking into consideration the power of her engines compared with her tonnage. Her paddle wheels are also on an improved principle, being constructed after Mordan's patent, the paddles turning on an eccentric centre with the wheel, and always turning perpendicularly, exposing a perfectly perpendicular surface to the water. By this means the beating of the paddles on the water is avoided, and the consequent lifting and vibration of the vessel done away with, the paddles always descending into and rising out of the water perpendicularly.

On Friday last the vessel made an experimental trip to Dublin, and was seventeen hours and a half on her passage, having a strong head wind part of the way. She returned on Saturday in fifteen hours and a half. At Holyhead she fell in with the Mermaid steamer from Waterford, and slightly gained upon her. The fires require not half the labor to keep them up of the ordinary steam-boiler fires.

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS,

**HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1838.**

....Brevet Brigadier General BRADY will proceed without delay to Sacket's Harbor, and assume direction of affairs in that quarter. Colonel CUTLER, 4th Infy., will repair to Plattsburgh, and there assume the command. Lieut. Col. CUMMINGS, 2d Infy., will return to his station at Madison Barracks; and Major CHURCHILL, 3d Arty., will repair to the frontiers of Vermont and take post at Swanton, or St. Albans, in that State.

....In addition to the force already ordered to Sacket's Harbor, the disposable recruits at Fort Monroe, and in the harbor of New York, will be mustered, armed, equipped, and officered, and be despatched to that post. A detachment of 60 well instructed recruits will be sent without delay from the depot at Fort Monroe to Swanton on the Vermont frontier; and a like detachment of 60 recruits will be sent to Plattsburgh from the New York depot, as soon as practicable.

BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMB,
MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF:
ROGER JONES, Adj't. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 32, June 6—Leave of absence for four months, to Ass't. Sur. Birdsall.

No. 33, June 8—Sick leave for three months, to Brevet Capt. C. Graham, Top. Eng'rs.

Leave until Oct. 31, to Capt. D. D. Tompkins, 1st Artillery.

No. 34 June 9—Lieut. T. P. Ridgely, 2d Arty., for duty in the Subsistence Department at St. Augustine.

No. 35, June 11—Capt. G. A. McCall, 4th Infy., to New York, and thence with a detachment of recruits to the northern frontier.

TRANSFER.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Tappen, 5th Infy., to the 2d Dragoons, to take rank next below Lieut. L. S. Craig. As soon as equipped, Lieut. T. will repair to the Head Quarters of his regiment at Garey's Ferry.

RESIGNATIONS.

John Beach, First Lieut. 1st Infantry, June 30.
William T. Martin, Second Lieut. 4th Arty. June 15.
Franklin Saunders, Second Lieut. 2d Drags. June 30.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. A. C. Myers, 4th Infantry, ordered to close the Rendezvous at Syracuse, N. Y., and relieve Lieut. R. C. Gatlin, 7th Infy., at Albany. Lieut. Gatlin, to report to the commanding officer at Sacket's Harbor.

Lieut. E. R. Long, 2d Infantry, to report for duty to Major N. Young, 3d Infantry, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. I. V. D. Reeve, 4th Infantry, to report to the commanding officer at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. W. R. Montgomery, 3d Infantry, to close the Rendezvous at Newark, N. J., and relieve Capt. Dimick, 1st Artillery, at New York. Capt. Dimick ordered with all the disposable recruits in the harbor of New York to Sacket's Harbor.

Lieut. J. M. Wells, 7th Infy., to close the Rendezvous at Schenectady, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer at Sacket's Harbor.

Brevet Major W. M. Graham, 4th Infantry, to relieve Capt. Geo. A. McCall, 4th Infantry, at Philadelphia.

**ORDERS, HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
No. 119. Tampa Bay, May 15th, 1838.**

I. The Major General Commanding, in obedience to orders and instructions from the General Head Quarters at Washington, transfers the command of the troops and posts in Florida to Brigadier General Taylor.

II. In taking leave of the officers and soldiers of the army with which he has so long acted, he would do injustice to his own feelings were he to omit the expression of the high sense he entertains of their services and merits. The companions of his toils, privations, and dangers, many of them throughout three active campaigns, the Major General has had an opportunity of witnessing their conduct in every situation in which soldiers can be called to act; and he with pleasure assures them that they have deserved and receive his entire approbation. He tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers of every department and every corps, and begs them to believe that whatever may be his own destination, or wheresoever the vicissitudes of an active profession may lead him, they will always have his warmest wishes for their fame and happiness.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL JESUP:

T. B. LINNARD,
A. D. C. & A. A. Gen'l.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

June 5—Boatswain W. Farrow, Rec'g Ship, Boston.

P. Mid. M. S. Pitcher, Cyane, as acting master.

6—Boatswain James Simpson, ship Cyane.

8—Mid. J. C. Williamson, ship Erie.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED.

June 5—P. Mid. J. Anderson, from W. I. squadron.

8—Lieut. M. F. Maury, from Exploring Ex.

APPOINTMENT.

June 6—James Simpson, acting Boatswain.

RESIGNATIONS.

Daniel D. Henrie, Midshipman, June 5.

David Marple, Carpenter, June 8.

VESSELS REPORTED.

At Rio Janeiro, April 30, U. S. ship Independence, Commodore Nicolson; Fairfield, Capt. Mayo; and brig Dolphin, Lt. Com'dt Slidell.

The barque John A. Robb, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, from Havre, was boarded on the 18th May by the frigate Columbia, Commo. Read. 12 days out from Baltimore—Lat. 37 deg. 50 min. N.; long. 47 deg. 50 min. W.—bound to Madeira—all well on board.

PRINTING

*Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office.*